

Douglas Biklen and Gerardine Wurzburg to reshape the way we think about autistic individuals we will hopefully come to realize that individuals afflicted with autism have so much to offer the world. I congratulate Sue Rubin and thank her for this courageous film; it is an excellent contribution to this year's Academy Awards. I wish everyone associated with this film the best of luck on Oscar night.

TRIBUTE TO ALBERT ROUTIER
VAUGHAN

HON. LINCOLN DAVIS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 2005

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Albert Routier Vaughan passed away on December 25, 2004, after a distinguished career spanning 42 years with the U.S. Secret Service and Vanderbilt University and a well-earned retirement. He was a resident of Highlands, North Carolina, at the time of his death.

Mr. Vaughan was born Albert Pouleaud in Paris, France, but became friends with a detachment of U.S. Marines in World War I. These marines were instrumental in getting him to the United States. Ted Vaughan, a sergeant in the detachment, gave young Albert instructions on how to reach the Vaughan household in Nashville. Ted Vaughan was a law enforcement officer. He helped young Albert, who became a Vaughan, with his career as a U.S. Secret Service Agent.

Mr. Vaughan served with distinction in his 32 year career with the Secret Service. He received many distinguished awards, including the prestigious Albert Gallatin award. He served ably under five presidents from Hoover to Kennedy.

After his retirement from the Secret Service, Mr. Vaughan served for 10 years as Director of Safety for Vanderbilt University in Nashville. His experience in the Secret Service proved invaluable for his position at Vanderbilt. He greatly enhanced the safety and security of the university and its environs during his tenure.

Mr. Vaughan was laid to rest on December 29, 2004, in his adopted hometown of Nashville. We are grateful that Mr. Vaughan as a young man adopted this country as his own and that those U.S. Marines were able to secure his passage. We are thankful for his long and distinguished service to our country and to Vanderbilt and for his life of service. We extend our heart-felt condolences to his family.

THE 60TH BIRTHDAY OF BOB
MARLEY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate one of the most enduring figures of our time. Today marks the 60th anniversary of the birth of musical icon Bob Marley. The past week has seen a global celebration of Marley's life and works, and rightly so.

Bob Marley is one of the most transcendent and iconic figures in modern music history. In

the course of his life he would become the greatest cultural Ambassador that Jamaica, and arguably the Caribbean, has ever known. He introduced Rastafarianism to the world, and established his music, Reggae, once a little known Jamaican art form, as one of the world's most recognizable musical genres.

His music gave voice to the daily struggles of not only Jamaican people, but of all people struggling with oppression and poverty. He vividly captured not only their struggles to survive, but also the deep spiritual core that collectively sustained them.

In so doing, his songs would become anthems for oppressed people around the world, and inspire millions to unite in the quest for universal justice and freedom. So powerful was his persona and message that he was able to bridge the divide between the warring political parties in Jamaica, subsequently decreasing political violence in the country. Because of his power to move people, Marley would at times be viewed as a potential political threat at home and abroad.

The story of this great life would begin very humbly. He was born in the rural Jamaican village of St. Ann's Parish in 1945. He would leave his home for the capital city of Kingston at the age of 14, in hopes of becoming a musician. There he would begin his career as local singer. He was also introduced to Rastafarianism—whose philosophy and approach to life greatly influenced him and his music—and to a reggae genre still in its infancy.

In 1963 he would form a band with Peter Tosh and Bunny Livingston that would become known as The Wailers. The Wailers would spend the next few years developing their sound, and gaining a local following. In 1966, Bob would marry Rita Anderson, a woman who would have a profound effect on his life and music. As a means of supporting his new family, he temporarily emigrated to Newark, Delaware, where he worked in a factory.

Upon his return to Jamaica, he reformed The Wailers, dedicating himself to his music. This period would see The Wailers produce a wealth of new material, eventually signing to the Island Records label. This relationship would produce the first Bob Marley album to be released outside Jamaica, *Catch a Fire*. Soon he and his band were receiving worldwide acclaim.

The Wailers would eventually disband however, and Marley would embark on a solo career. He would see his success and notoriety grow over the next few years. In 1976, his album *Rastaman Vibration*, hit the Top Ten in the United States. He had officially brought Reggae into the mainstream.

While his fame grew internationally, he was viewed as almost a mystical figure in his native Jamaica. His popularity and radical message of empowerment and unity was perceived as a threat to the established order, both in Jamaica and beyond. On December 3, 1976, he was wounded in an assassination attempt, an event that forced him to leave Jamaica for over a year.

However, violence could not temper his musical voice or soaring popularity. In 1977, he had his biggest selling record to date, *Exodus*. This period would also see him tour the world, including an independent Zimbabwe, whose struggle for freedom and racial justice was immortalized in one of his songs. Tragically, at

the height of his career, he was diagnosed with cancer—a virulent form which rapidly took his life.

Since his death in 1981, his legend has only grown. His message of freedom, unity, and justice has echoed with each passing decade. One of his biggest hits was a song entitled *One Love*, which was judged in an international poll to have been the most influential song of the 20th century. The world has not yet achieved the universal love for which he advocated, but it is, and will remain, united in its love for him.

URGING THE EUROPEAN UNION TO
MAINTAIN ITS ARMS EMBARGO
ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
CHINA

SPEECH OF

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 2005

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the Status Quo in the Taiwan Straits is under threat. This has far less to do with unilateral steps being taken by Taiwan and much more to do with People's Republic of China's (PRC) decision to apparently leave its "Good Neighbor" policy by the wayside, and embark on a new campaign to promote its economic and military ambitions across the Straits and throughout the region.

For several months now, based on speeches by Jiang Zemin, it appears that China is in the process of drafting a so-called Anti-Secession Law which obligates the People's Liberation Army to use military force to annex Taiwan if Beijing believes Taiwanese rhetoric or actions are moving the Island towards independence.

The prospect of a lifting of the European Union's arms embargo against China, together with the drafting of this Anti-Secession Law, and the publication of a PRC white paper last year entitled, "China's National Defense in 2004," calling Taiwan's independence advocates the "biggest immediate threat to China's sovereignty and territorial integrity," are alarming items in and of themselves, but taken as a whole they represent a disturbing trend in China's thinking about the situation in the Taiwan Straits.

Officials at the State Department and our friends in Taiwan are extremely uneasy to say the least over these signals of a change in China's posture towards Taiwan—and with good reason. Saber rattling by the PRC is nothing new, but this Anti-Secession Law represents a dangerous new dimension.

If enacted, this Anti-Secession Law will create the legal grounds for Beijing to punish anyone speaking or acting against reunification of Taiwan and China. Moreover, the law will permit, in fact it will compel, Chinese leaders to use force against Taiwan if China considers Taiwanese leaders are engaging in so-called separatist activities.

The Law clearly undermines efforts to enhance the goodwill that has grown-up across the Straits in recent years spawned by deep socio-cultural ties, and the increasing economic interdependence between Taiwan and the Mainland. If this Anti-Secession Law is enacted, the response from the Taiwanese will

be predictable; military tension will rise accordingly in the Taiwan Strait and regional peace and stability will be affected. This cannot be in the best interests of any country, especially those in the region.

Mr. Speaker, since 9/11 there has been a heightened recognition of the benefits of cooperation with Beijing on security issues in the region; ranging from eliminating the North Korean nuclear threat, to stabilizing the Taiwan Strait, and countering global terrorism. A security crisis over Taiwan is something we all must work to avert. But, China's proposed Anti-Secession Law is a bad law with serious consequences for future relations between China and Taiwan, as well as regional stability. I hope the Chinese Government will reconsider their actions and return to the "Good Neighbor" policy that has worked so effectively for so long.

TRIBUTE TO MARIE RUST

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 2005

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the distinguished career

of Marie Rust as she retires from the National Park Service. Ms. Rust will be retiring after spending 31 years as caretaker of the National Park System in 13 northeast states. Early in her National Park Service Career, as Director of Personnel, she was personally charged with forming the North Atlantic Region, of which my home state of New Jersey is a member.

She has been a tireless advocate for the National Parks of New Jersey, including Edison National Historic Site, Morristown National Historical Park, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, and the Sandy Hook Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area.

In my own Congressional District, Ms. Rust was instrumental in facilitating the development of the public/private partnership between the National Park Service, the Edison Preservation Foundation, and the Friends of Edison National Historic Site. Both groups are devoted to the preservation of the Edison legacy and the Historic Site on Main Street in West Orange, as well as the Edison home in Llewellyn Park. The fund raising efforts of these groups, combined with the federal appropriations we were able to secure, have been instrumental in saving the site's historic structures and improving the condition of the artifacts the buildings contain. Her leadership

has made possible the current rehabilitation effort at the Site, which will provide accessibility to all visitors, broaden the Edison story with new exhibits and tours, and preserve the buildings for future generations of visitors.

Close to my own heart, she has been active on the International front as a founding member of the International Coalition of Historic Sites of Conscience, working to preserve historic sites that are connected to social issues. She has safeguarded the history of these places and used them to foster public dialogue, reminding us always that our past can and should shape the way we speak about the contemporary issues of our day.

I am grateful for Marie Rust's leadership in my community and for her three decade long fight for the protection of our national treasures.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in extending my thanks to Ms. Rust for her many years of environmental stewardship and preservation, and I invite my colleagues to join me in wishing her a rewarding retirement.